



(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 1 207 532 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
22.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/21

(51) Int Cl.7: G11B 33/08

(21) Application number: 01309162.4

(22) Date of filing: 29.10.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 15.11.2000 KR 2000067766

(71) Applicant: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.
Suwon, Kyunggi-do (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• Park, Jun-min
Kangnam-gu, Seoul (KR)
• Lee, Young-won
Paldal-gu, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do (KR)
• Seo, Young-sun
Bundang-gu, Sungnam-city, Kyungki-do (KR)

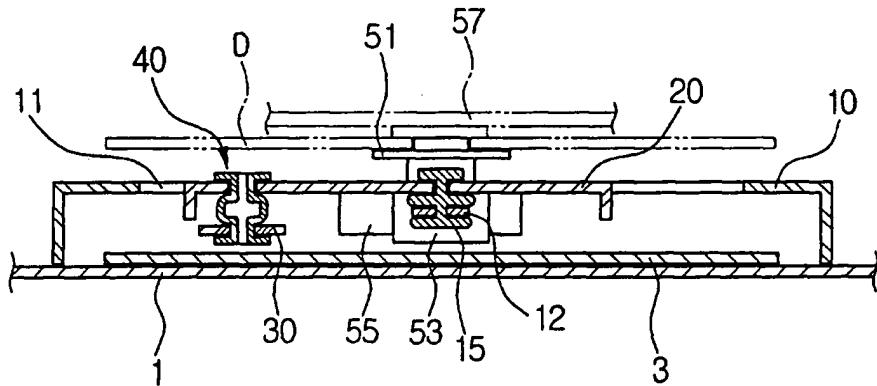
(74) Representative: Robinson, Ian Michael
Appleyard Lees,
15 Clare Road
Halifax HX1 2HY (GB)

(54) Dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player

(57) A disk player includes a deck base (10), a deck plate (20) movably disposed on the deck base to support a spindle motor (53) that spins a disk. A dynamic vibration absorber including a mass body (30) and a flexible

connection member (40) reduces vibration generated when the disk spins using a reciprocal action of the mass body and the connection member relative to the deck plate.

FIG.2



EP 1 207 532 A2

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player, and more particularly, to a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player that reduces vibration generated when a recording medium spins.

5 [0002] Generally, a disk player is an apparatus that records and/or reproduces information to and from a disk such as a compact disk (CD), a CD-Rom, a digital video disk (DVD), a DVD-Rom, a CD-RW, and a combo disk. This apparatus needs to protect the disk and an optical pickup therein from both outer shock and inner vibration.

10 [0003] A conventional disk player generally includes a deck base disposed in a housing of the disk player, a deck plate movably disposed on the deck base, a spindle motor disposed on the deck plate to generate energy to spin the disk, a turn-table connected to a pivot shaft of the spindle motor to support the disk, a clamper disposed at the upper part of the housing corresponding to the turn-table to clamp the disk on the turn-table, and an optical pickup movably connected to the deck plate to move radially across the disk to record and/or reproduce information to and from the disk. In the above construction, a buffering member is disposed between the deck base and the deck plate to protect the disk and the optical pickup from an outer shock.

15 [0004] However, since the centers of rotation and gravity of a conventional disk do not always correspond due to manufacturing errors, an inner vibration results and generates whirling. Because of the inner vibration, it is difficult to prevent the generation of idle revolution of a rotating shaft of the spindle motor.

20 [0005] Due to this problem, an auto-ball-balancer has been developed to balance an eccentric mass by setting up balls at opposite side of the mass eccentricity. The auto-ball-balancer includes a circular accommodating portion in a spinning body like the turn-table and the spindle motor, and the auto-ball-balancer is realized by placing balls having a predetermined mass in the accommodating portion. However, the auto-ball-balancer is only effective in balancing an eccentric disk. In addition, when the auto-ball-balancer is applied to the eccentric disk, the auto-ball-balancer also causes a problem by increasing the vibration in a resonance band.

25 [0006] In addition, although a deck plate is well balanced, it possesses a natural frequency in accordance with its design and material. Thus, when vibration is generated around the natural frequency, there is a problem of an increased vibration due to a resonance effect. In this case, it is difficult for the optical pickup to record and/or reproduce data to and from the disk. Due to this problem, there is a limitation in the increase in recording density of the disk. Moreover, the vibration can dramatically affect peripheral devices such as a hard disk drive (HDD) and a floppy disk drive (FDD).

30 [0007] It is an aim of the present invention to provide a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player to effectively reduce a vibration generated when a disk spins. Additional aims and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

35 [0008] According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player that records and/or reproduces data to and from a disk, comprising: a deck base; a deck plate movably supported by said deck base to support a spindle motor that spins a disk; and a mass body disposed around said deck plate; and a flexibly changeable connection member that connects said deck plate and said mass body so as to allow a reciprocal action between said mass body and said deck plate, wherein the reciprocal action of said mass body and said connection member reduces a vibration generated in use when the disk spins.

40 [0009] In one embodiment, supporting members are provided to support said deck plate at predetermined support points which define a figure, and said mass body is placed at an outermost point from a geometrical center of the figure defined by the supporting points. Alternatively, said mass body is disposed at a predetermined place on the deck plate that has a largest vibration shift from a geometrical centre of the figure defined by the supporting points.

45 [0010] Preferably, said connection member comprises: a body that is flexibly changeable by an external force and has an internal space to allow compression; a first flange portion extending from the body to support said mass body; and a second flange portion extending from the body to fit into said deck plate to be supported by said deck plate.

50 [0011] Preferably, said deck plate has a connection hole through which the second flange portion extends to be supported by said deck plate. Preferably, said mass body comprises a metallic ring having a connection hole having a size that is smaller than a size of the first flange portion so as to be supported by the first flange portion. Alternatively, said mass body comprises a metallic plate having a connection opening cut from one end to allow insertion above the first flange.

[0012] Preferably, said mass body is disposed above or below said deck plate to reduce a vibration in an upper and a lower direction relative to said deck plate. Alternatively, said mass body is disposed on a side of said deck plate to reduce a vibration in a direction perpendicular to the side of said deck plate.

[0013] The dynamic vibration absorber may comprise additional mass bodies and corresponding connection members attached to the deck plate.

[0014] Preferably, there is provided a supporting member to support said deck plate at a supporting point, and a viscoelastic member disposed at the supporting point of said deck plate to reduce an effect of an outer shock transmitted between said deck plate and said deck base.

[0015] In a preferred embodiment, said mass body and said connection member comprise a combined member using an injection molding process.

5 [0016] According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a dynamic absorber for use in a disk player that records and/or reproduces data to and from a disk, which includes a movable plate that supports a spindle motor used to spin the disk, the absorber comprising: a flexible connection member adapted to be connected to the movable plate; and a mass body connected to said connection member, wherein said connection member and said mass body move relative to the movable plate so as to absorb a vibration generated when the disk spins.

10 [0017] In one embodiment, said connection member and said mass body move in a non-parallel direction to an axis of rotation of the disk to absorb a vibration along the axis of rotation of the disk. In another embodiment, said connection member and said mass body move in a direction perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the disk. Preferably, the dynamic absorber has roughly a same natural resonance frequency as the movable plate. Preferably, said mass body has a mass and said connection member has a spring constant such that the dynamic absorber has roughly the same natural resonance frequency as the movable plate.

15 [0018] According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a recording and/or reproducing apparatus to record and/or reproduce data to and from a disk, comprising: a housing; a deck plate movably supported within said housing, said deck plate having a predetermined frequency; an optical head movably supported within said housing to record and/or reproduce the data to and from the disk; a spindle motor supported by said deck plate and which spins the disk; and a dynamic absorber having a frequency that roughly corresponds to the predetermined frequency of said deck plate so as to absorb a vibration generated when the disk spins.

20 [0019] For a better understanding of the invention, and to show how embodiments of the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings in which:

25 Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view showing a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the disk player taken along the line I-I of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the mass body of Figure 2;

30 Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the mass body of Figure 3 according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a sectional end perspective view showing the connection member of Figure 2;

35 Figure 6A is a schematic plan view showing the dynamic vibration absorber of Figure 2;

Figure 6B is a schematic plan view showing a plurality of the dynamic vibration absorbers according to an embodiment of the present invention;

40 Figures 7 and 8 are graphs comparing the vibration frequency volume of a disk player using the dynamic vibration absorber using an embodiment of the present invention and that of a conventional disk player;

45 Figure 9 is a graph showing a theoretical vibration absorbing effect of a dynamic vibration absorber according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a graph comparing the noise resulting from an experiment using an embodiment of the present invention and the noise resulting from a conventional disk player; and

50 Figure 11 is a sectional view showing a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player of another embodiment of the present invention.

[0020] Referring to Figure 1, a disk player comprises a deck base 10 disposed in a housing 1, a deck plate 20 disposed in the deck base 10, and a dynamic vibration absorber included in the deck plate 20. Various electrical peripheral devices including a circuit board 3 and a connector 5 are also disposed in the housing 1.

55 [0021] The deck base 10 is a chassis structure (i.e., a metal plate fixed in the housing 1) and has an accommodating portion 11 to movably hold and support the deck plate 20. The accommodation portion 11 is a predetermined space formed by partly cutting the deck base 10.

[0022] As shown in Figure 2, the dynamic vibration absorber is attached to the deck plate 20 and includes a mass

body 30 disposed below the deck plate 20, and a connection member 40 connecting the deck plate 20 and the mass body 30. The deck plate 20 is movably disposed in the accommodation portion 11 of the deck base 10. The deck base 10 has supporting portions 12, 13, 14 disposed corresponding to predetermined supporting points P1, P2, P3 to support the deck plate 20. At these supporting points P1, P2, P3, a damping member 15 is disposed to prevent an outer shock from transferring to the deck plate 20 through the deck base 10. The damping member 15 is generally viscoelastic rubber or a spring, and is inserted between the deck base 10 and the deck plate 20. The deck plate 20 moves relative to the deck base 10 using the flexibility of the damping member 15.

5 [0023] In addition, a spindle motor 53 and an optical pickup 55 are disposed on the deck plate 20. A turntable 51, on which a disk D is settled, is pivotably formed on a rotating shaft of the spindle motor 53. The optical pickup 55 is movable in the radial direction of the disk D while on the turntable 51 using a transferring mechanism, and information is recorded and/or reproduced by projecting light from the optical pickup 55 to and detecting the reflected light from the disk D.

10 [0024] The disk D is inserted into the housing 1 in a disk tray (not shown), and then the disk D is settled on the turntable 51 and is clamped by a clamer 57 disposed at the upper part of the housing 1. However, it is understood that there are many ways to load and clamp the disk D on the turntable 51. For example, the disk D can be loaded by elevating the turntable 51 and the spindle motor 53, or by elevating or lowering the disk tray onto the turntable 51.

15 [0025] The deck plate 20 is a metallic or plastic plate, and has a natural resonance frequency. The mass body 30 reduces the resonance generated by the resonance frequency of the deck plate 20 when the disk D spins through a reciprocal action using the connection member 40. It is preferable that the mass body 30 is disposed above or below the deck plate 20, which effectively reduces the vibration in an up and down direction. The up and down direction is a focusing direction of the optical pickup 55 moveably mounted on the deck plate 20.

20 [0026] According to an embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 3, the mass body 30 is a metallic circular plate having a predetermined thickness and mass. Moreover, the mass body 30 has a connection opening 31 cut in a U type from one side. The connection opening 31 allows the mass body 30 to be easily connected with the connection member 40. Therefore, using the connection opening 31, the mass body 30 is connected with the connection member 40 very easily by inserting the connection opening 31 into the connection member 40.

25 [0027] According to an embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 4, instead of the mass body 30 shown in Figure 3, a ring-type mass body 30' having a connection hole 31' is used. In this case, since the connection hole 31' is connected enclosed within the mass body 30', once the connection member 40 is inserted, easy separation can be prevented.

30 [0028] For mass bodies 30 and 30', the weight and the thickness of the mass body 30 and 30' will be described later in greater detail. However, the weight and thickness are selected with an appropriate value considering the mass (M) of the deck plate 20, the spring constant K of the connection member 40, and the vibration frequency that is problematic in the disk drive.

35 [0029] As shown in Figure 5, the connection member 40 is connected to the mass body 30 disposed below the deck plate 20. The connection member 40 has a shape of an hourglass and includes a body 41 having a predetermined space 41a capable of a slackness in accordance with an internal pressure. The connection member 40 also has first and second flange portions 45 and 46 extending from first and second neck portions 42 and 43, which extends symmetrically on both sides of the body 41. The space 41a within the body 41 is connected to the outside through a hole 40a that extends through the flange portions 45 and 46.

40 [0030] In the above construction, the body 41 is a cylinder type and the action of the internal pressure and slackness can be performed repeatedly as it flexibly changes by an external force. Specifically, the air in the space 41a is discharged externally and drawn internally through the hole 40a, which absorbs the shock and the vibration from the outside. The mass body 30 is inserted into the first neck portion 42 and is supported by the first flange portion 45.

45 [0031] The mass body 30 is prevented from being separated from the first neck portion 42. Thus, it is preferable that the length and the diameter of the first neck portion 42 have a size corresponding to the connection opening 31 of the mass body 30 and the thickness of the mass body 30. Moreover, the connection member 40 is connected to the deck plate 20, using a connection hole 20a formed at the deck plate 20 to receive the second neck portion 43. The second flange portion 46 extends from the second neck portion 43 to restrain the connection member 40 and prevent the connection member 40 from being separated from the connection hole 20a.

50 [0032] It is preferable that the connection member 40 is made from a viscoelastic silicon having a predetermined spring constant K corresponding to the natural vibration frequency of the deck plate 20. However, it is understood that the connection member could also be made from a spring. In addition, it is advisable that the connection member 40 has a sufficient degree of stiffness considering the factors such as elastic deformation and durability.

55 [0033] As shown in Figure 6A, the mass body 30 and the connection member 40 are disposed at the point of largest amplitude of vibration of the deck plate 20 according to the positions of supporting points P1, P2, P3. Specifically, it is preferable that the mass body 30 and the connection member 40 are disposed at the outermost point D of the deck plate 20, where the outermost point D is the farthest point from a geometrical center C of a predetermined figure S formed by the supporting points P1, P2, P3. In the shown example in Figure 6A, the predetermined figure S is a triangle.

By disposing the mass body 30 and the connection member 40 at the point D, the mass body 30 and the connection member 40 are placed at the farthest point from the center C to reduce vibration and shock at the point D, at which the largest vibration and shock is experienced.

[0034] According to another embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 6B, a plurality of mass bodies 30 and corresponding connection members 40 are disposed around the deck plate 20. The plurality of mass bodies 30 and connection members 40 can be formed at other points beyond the point D. For example, they can be formed at the opposite point of the point D such that the center C is at the center. Further, the plurality of mass bodies 30 and connection members 40 can be disposed at the points in descending order of distance from the center C.

[0035] In addition, while the mass body 30 is shown as disposed below the deck plate 20, it is understood that the mass body 30 can be disposed above the deck plate 20. Further, the mass body 30 can be disposed at the point of the largest vibration shift from the geometrical center C. Since the point of the largest vibration shift of the deck plate 20 may not be the farthest point from the center C, it can be found by separately measuring the vibration shift of the deck plate 20. It is further understood that the mass body 30 and the connection member 40 can be formed as a combined member through techniques such as injection molding.

[0036] The operation of a dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player of an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail using FIGS. 7-10.

[0037] Figures 7 and 8 show the vibration feature of disk players with and without the dynamic vibration absorber of the present invention. Figure 7 is a graph measuring the frequency of a deformed wobble disk which has an RPM that increases from 0 to 10000 using the spindle motor 53 excluding the deck plate 20. As shown in Figure 7, comparison example A1 lacks the dynamic vibration absorber and generates resonance around 60Hz with no influence of the deck plate 20 and the optical pickup 55. On the other hand, in experimental example A2, which has the dynamic vibration absorber, the resonance has been largely reduced around 60Hz. In other words, by a repeated reciprocal action of the connection member 40 and the mass body 30, the vibration at roughly the resonance frequency of the disk D has been effectively reduced.

[0038] Figure 8 is a graph measuring the vibration volume of the deck plate 20 under the same condition as the deck plate 20 in the Figure 7. As shown in Figure 8, comparison example B1, which lacks the dynamic vibration absorber, has a vibration volume that increases at around 60Hz. The vibration volume of the deck plate 20 has a great influence on the operation of the optical pickup 55 due to its amplifying the vibration of the disk D. For experimental example B3, which has the dynamic vibration absorber, the vibration volume for the resonance frequency of the deck plate 20 has been effectively reduced. The reduced volume of the vibration energy, which reveals the volume of the vibration energy absorbed by the reciprocal action of the connection member 40 and the mass body 30, is the region designated by cross-hatching in Figure 8. Thus, when the dynamic vibration absorber is used, not only is the strong vibration by resonance of the deck plate 20 eliminated, but the structural bone noise caused by the vibration can also be eliminated.

[0039] Through the above experiment, even though the spinning speed of the disk D is increased, if the disk applies the dynamic vibration absorber having a resonance frequency corresponding to the problematic vibration frequency, then the generation or amplifying of vibration of the deck plate 20 can be effectively prevented.

[0040] On the other hand, to design the dynamic vibration absorber corresponding to the deck plate 20, the resonance frequency due to the reciprocal action of the connection member 40 and the mass body 30 is found by measuring the mass of the mass body 30 and determining the spring constant K of the connection member 40. These values are determined using a computer simulation through a well known FEM (Finite Element Method). For example, for the dynamic vibration absorber to have the natural vibration frequency of about 60Hz, the spring constant K of the connection member 40 is about 466 (kg/sec²), and the mass of the mass body 30 is about 3.28g, according to the FEM (Finite Element Method). In this case, the mass body 30 can be manufactured as a circular plate having a thickness of 2mm and a diameter of 18mm. The vibration reducing effect using the theoretical dynamic vibration absorber obtained using this result can be easily checked through an experimental value by a simulation as shown in Figure 9. In other words, using computer simulations, a theoretical dynamic vibration absorber can be designed to effectively absorb the vibration of the deck plate 20 having a resonance frequency at around 60Hz.

[0041] Moreover, as shown in TABLE 1 and Figure 10, comparison example C1, which lacks the dynamic vibration absorber, generates structural noise due to the vibration by resonance at 16X speed (62Hz, about 3600RPM). This results in the noise shown in Figure 10. As such, it can be inferred that the natural vibration frequency of the wobble disk and harmonic natural vibration frequency over 3X speed are the same, which cause the structural noise to be generated. In this case, noise of about 41 ~ 42dBA was detected.

TABLE 1

Spinning Speed	Comparison Example (C1) (dBA)	Experimental Example (C2) (dBA)	Remarks
16	41.5	36.0	5.5dBA reducing effect

[0042] Meanwhile, in experimental example C2, which uses the dynamic vibration absorber, the dynamic vibration absorber is shown to have absorbed most of the vibration due to the resonance. Thus, the vibration volume of the deck plate 20 and the disk D is considerably reduced, and the structural noise is substantially reduced. In this case, noise of about 35 ~ 36dBA, which is less than the comparison example C1, was detected. The detected value is about 5.5dBA lower than the noise detected from comparison example C1. As such, the dynamic vibration absorber has a large effect on reducing the structural noise.

[0043] Therefore, if the resonance frequency is changed in accordance with a variation in the model of the deck plate 20, by designing the resonance frequency by the reciprocal action of the connection member 40 and the mass body 30 with the FEM (Finite Element Method) to correspond to the resonance frequency of the different deck plate 20, the appropriate dynamic vibration absorber can be manufactured and applied.

[0044] According to another embodiment of the present invention shown in Figure 11, the disk D is in a vertical-type disk player that accommodates the disk D while standing on a supporting side G. A deck plate 200 is accommodated vertically, and includes a mass body 210 and a connection member 230. The mass body 210 is disposed below a lower side 201 of the deck plate 200. The connection member 230 connects the mass body 210 to the side 201. In view of the above description, a detailed description of the mass body 210 and the connection member 230 will be omitted. When a spindle motor 250, which is disposed at the deck plate 200, spins, the increased vibration for the increase of the natural frequency of the deck plate 200 and the natural frequency of the disk D can be effectively reduced in the same way as described above. In addition, another mass body 310 and another connection member 330 are capable of moving in a right and left direction of the deck plate 200.

[0045] As described above, the dynamic vibration absorber of the present invention is designed with a simple structure and used such that, when the disk spins, the vibration by the resonance frequency of the deck plate can be effectively reduced. Further, by disposing the mass body at a predetermined point corresponding to the largest vibration amplitude of the deck plate, the vibration-absorbing effect of the dynamic vibration absorber can be maximized. Therefore, by stabilizing the dynamic feature of the deck plate and the disk, the operation of the optical pickup can be smoothly performed, and servo control can be easily done. In addition, ampere wastage is reduced by reducing the load of the spindle motor, which also extends the life span of the machine. Moreover, the user can use the product with a pleasant atmosphere of low noise and vibration, further upgrading the refinement of the product.

[0046] Meanwhile, while the dynamic vibration absorber of the present invention can be realized as various embodiments having various forms and structures as has been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in this embodiment without departing from the principles of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

[0047] The reader's attention is directed to all papers and documents which are filed concurrently with or previous to this specification in connection with this application and which are open to public inspection with this specification, and the contents of all such papers and documents are incorporated herein by reference.

[0048] All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), and/or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features and/or steps are mutually exclusive.

[0049] Each feature disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose, unless expressly stated otherwise.

[0050] Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

The invention is not restricted to the details of the foregoing embodiment(s). The invention extend to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.

Claims

1. A dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player that records and/or reproduces data to and from a disk, comprising:

- a deck base (10);
- a deck plate (20) movably supported by said deck base (10) to support a spindle motor that spins a disk; and
- a mass body (30) disposed around said deck plate (20); and
- a flexibly changeable connection member (40) that connects said deck plate (20) and said mass body (30) so

as to allow a reciprocal action between said mass body and said deck plate, wherein the reciprocal action of said mass body (30) and said connection member (40) reduces a vibration generated in use when the disk spins.

- 5 2. The dynamic vibration absorber of claim 1, comprising supporting members (12,13,14) to support said deck plate (20) at predetermined support points which define a figure, wherein said mass body (30) is placed at an outermost point from a geometrical center of the figure defined by the supporting points (12,13,14).
- 10 3. The dynamic vibration absorber of claim 1, comprising supporting members (12,13,14) to support said deck plate (20) at predetermined support points which define a figure, wherein said mass body (30) is disposed at a predetermined place on said deck plate (20) that has a largest vibration shift from a geometrical center of the figure defined by the supporting points (12,13,14).
- 15 4. The dynamic vibration absorber of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said connection member (40) comprises:
 - a body (41) that is flexibly changeable by an external force and has an internal space (41a) to allow compression;
 - 20 a first flange portion (45) extending from the body (41) to support said mass body (30); and
 - 25 a second flange portion (46) extending from the body (41) to fit into said deck plate (20) to be supported by said deck plate.
- 25 5. The dynamic vibration absorber of claim 4, wherein said deck plate (20) has a connection hole (20a) through which the second flange portion (46) extends to be supported by said deck plate.
- 30 6. The dynamic vibration absorber of claim 4, wherein said mass body comprises a metallic ring (30') having a connection hole (31') having a size that is smaller than a size of the first flange portion (45) so as to be supported by the first flange portion.
- 35 7. The dynamic vibration absorber of claim 4, wherein said mass body (30) comprises a metallic plate having a connection opening (31) cut from one end to allow insertion above the first flange (45).
- 35 8. The dynamic vibration absorber of any preceding claim, wherein said mass body (30) is disposed above or below said deck plate (20) to reduce a vibration in an upper and a lower direction relative to said deck plate.
- 40 9. The dynamic vibration absorber of any preceding claim, wherein said mass body (30) is disposed on a side of said deck plate (20) to reduce a vibration in a direction perpendicular to the side of said deck plate.
- 40 10. The dynamic vibration absorber of any preceding claim, comprising additional mass bodies (30) and corresponding connection members (40) attached to said deck plate (20).
- 45 11. The dynamic vibration absorber of any preceding claim, comprising a supporting member (12,13,14) to support said deck plate at a supporting point, and a viscoelastic member (15) disposed at the supporting point of said deck plate to reduce an effect of an outer shock transmitted between said deck plate (20) and said deck base (10).
- 45 12. The dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player of any preceding claim, wherein said mass body (30) and said connection member (40) comprise a combined member using an injection molding process.
- 50 13. A dynamic absorber for use in a disk player that records and/or reproduces data to and from a disk, which includes a movable plate (20) that supports a spindle motor used to spin the disk, the absorber comprising:
 - a flexible connection member (40) adapted to be connected to the movable plate; and
 - 55 a mass body (30) connected to said connection member, wherein said connection member and said mass body move relative to the movable plate so as to absorb a vibration generated when the disk spins.
- 55 14. The dynamic absorber of claim 13, wherein said connection member (40) and said mass body (30) move in a non-

parallel direction to an axis of rotation of the disk to absorb a vibration along the axis of rotation of the disk.

15. The dynamic absorber of claim 13 or 14, wherein said connection member and said mass body move in a direction perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the disk.

5 16. The dynamic absorber of any of claims 13 to 16, wherein the dynamic absorber has roughly a same natural resonance frequency as the movable plate (20).

10 17. The dynamic absorber of claim 16, wherein said mass body (30) has a mass and said connection member (40) has a spring constant such that the dynamic absorber has roughly the same natural resonance frequency as the movable plate.

15 18. The dynamic absorber of any of claims 13 to 17, wherein said connection member (40) comprises a body (41), and flanges (45,46) extending outward from the body to support said mass body (30) apart from the movable plate (20).

20 19. The dynamic absorber of claim 18, wherein the body (41) comprises neck portions (42,43) connecting the body (41) and the flanges (45,46), said mass body (30) is connected to said connection member at one of the neck portions, and said connection member (40) is adapted to be connected to a hole (20a) in the movable plate (20) at another one of the neck portions.

25 20. The dynamic absorber of claim 19, wherein the body (41) is wider than the neck portions.

25 21. The dynamic absorber of any of claims 18 to 20, wherein the body (41) defines an opening therein, and the flanges (45,46) include holes connecting the opening to an area external to the dynamic absorber.

25 22. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus to record and/or reproduce data to and from a disk, comprising:

30 a housing (10);

30 a deck plate (20) movably supported within said housing, said deck plate having a predetermined frequency;

35 an optical head (55) movably supported within said housing to record and/or reproduce the data to and from the disk;

35 a spindle motor (53) supported by said deck plate and which spins the disk; and

40 a dynamic absorber (30) having a frequency that roughly corresponds to the predetermined frequency of said deck plate so as to absorb a vibration generated when the disk spins.

40 23. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 22, wherein the predetermined frequency of said deck plate (20) comprises a natural frequency of said deck plate.

45 24. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 22 or 23, wherein:

45 said dynamic absorber comprises:

50 a flexible connection member (40) connected to said deck plate, and a mass body (30) connected to the connection member; and

50 the connection member and the mass body move relative to said deck plate so as to absorb the vibration generated when the disk spins.

55 25. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 24, wherein the mass body (30) has a mass and the connection member (40) has a spring constant such that said dynamic absorber has roughly the same natural resonance frequency as said deck plate.

55 26. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 24 or 25, wherein the connection member comprises a body

(41), and flanges (45,46) extending outward from the body to support said mass body apart from said deck plate.

27. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of any of claims 22 to 26, wherein said dynamic absorber (30,40) is attached to said deck plate (20) at a point where said deck plate experiences a maximum vibration amplitude.

5

28. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of any of claims 22 to 27, further comprising supporting members (12,13,14) to movably support said deck plate within said housing, wherein said dynamic absorber is attached to said deck plate at a point where said deck plate experiences a maximum vibration shift from a geometric center of a shape defined by attachment points at which said supporting members are connected to said deck plate.

10

29. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of any of claims 22 to 27, further comprising supporting members (12,13,14) to movably support said deck plate within said housing, wherein said dynamic absorber is attached to said deck plate at a point farthest from a geometric center of a shape defined by attachment points at which said supporting members are connected to said deck plate.

15

30. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of any of claims 22 to 29, wherein said dynamic absorber comprises flexible connection members (40) connected to said deck plate at corresponding attachment points, and mass bodies (30) connected to corresponding ones of the connection member; and

20

the connection members and the mass bodies move relative to said deck plate so as to absorb the vibration generated when the disk spins.

31. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of any of claims 22 to 30, wherein said dynamic absorber (30,40) absorbs the most vibration volume at roughly a natural frequency of said deck plate.

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG.1

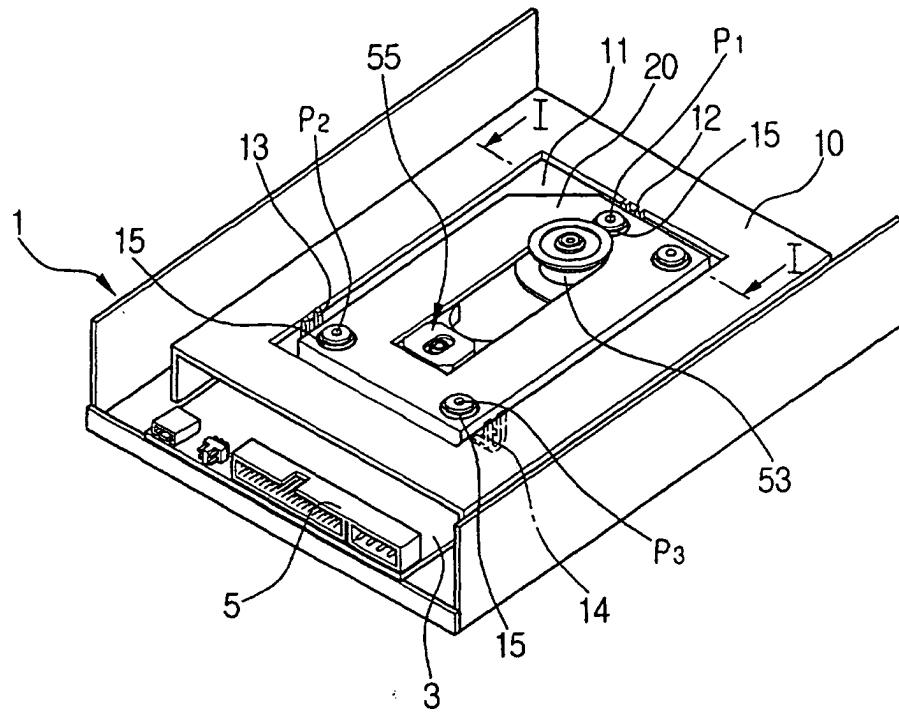


FIG.2

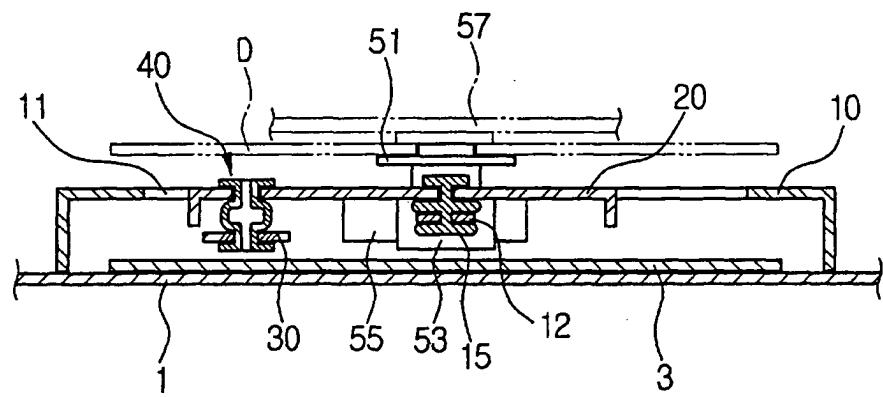


FIG.3

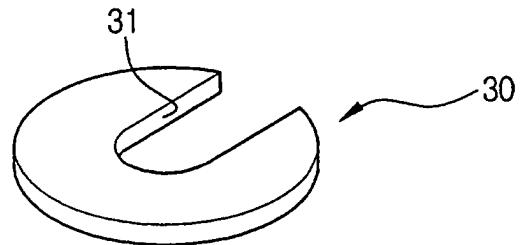


FIG.4

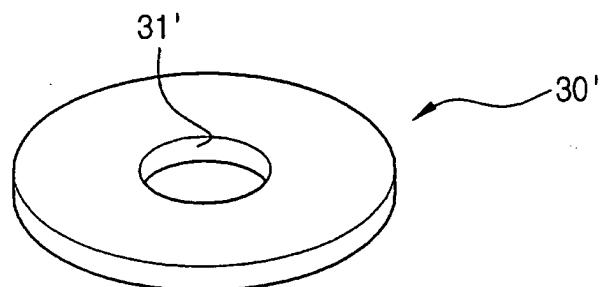


FIG.5

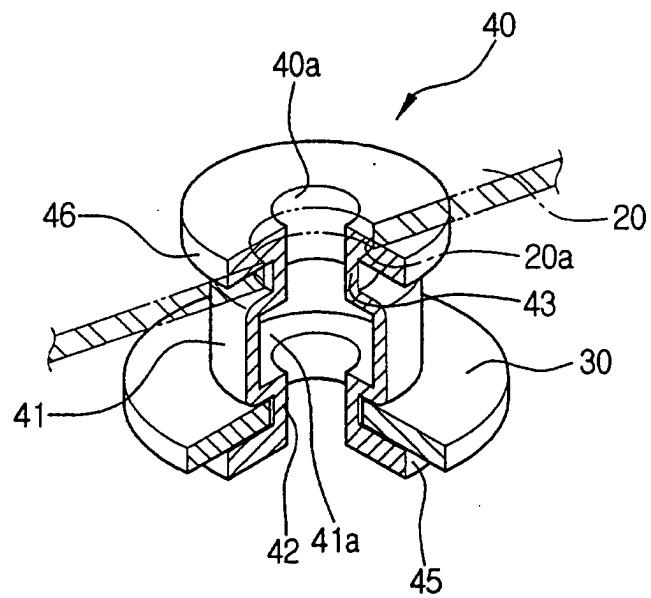


FIG.6A

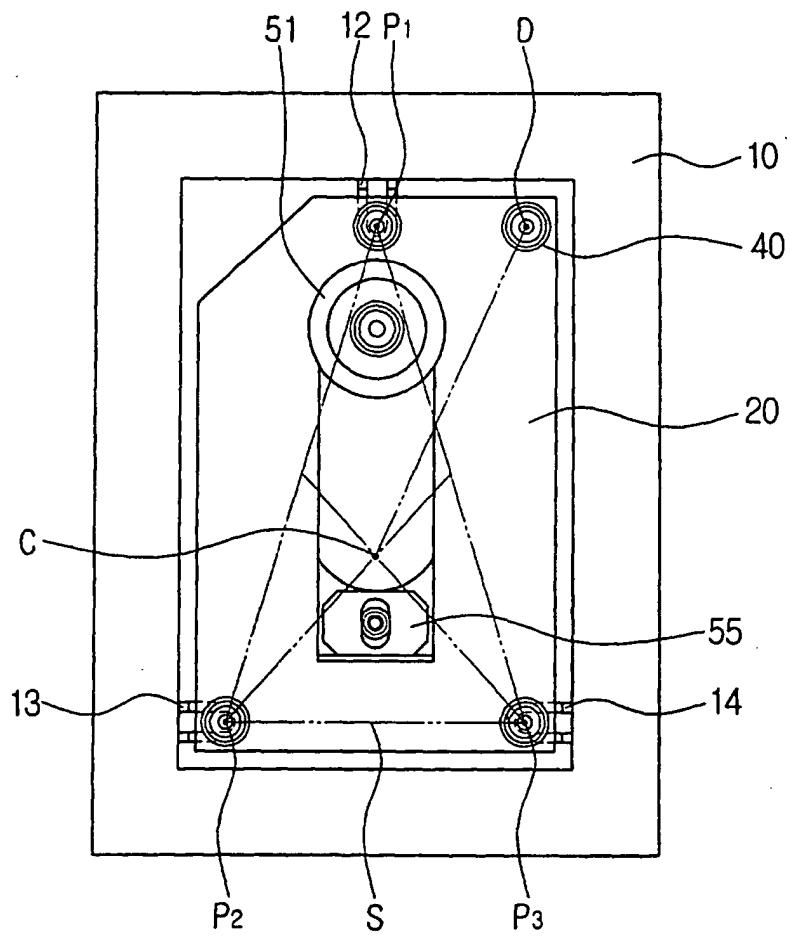


FIG.6B

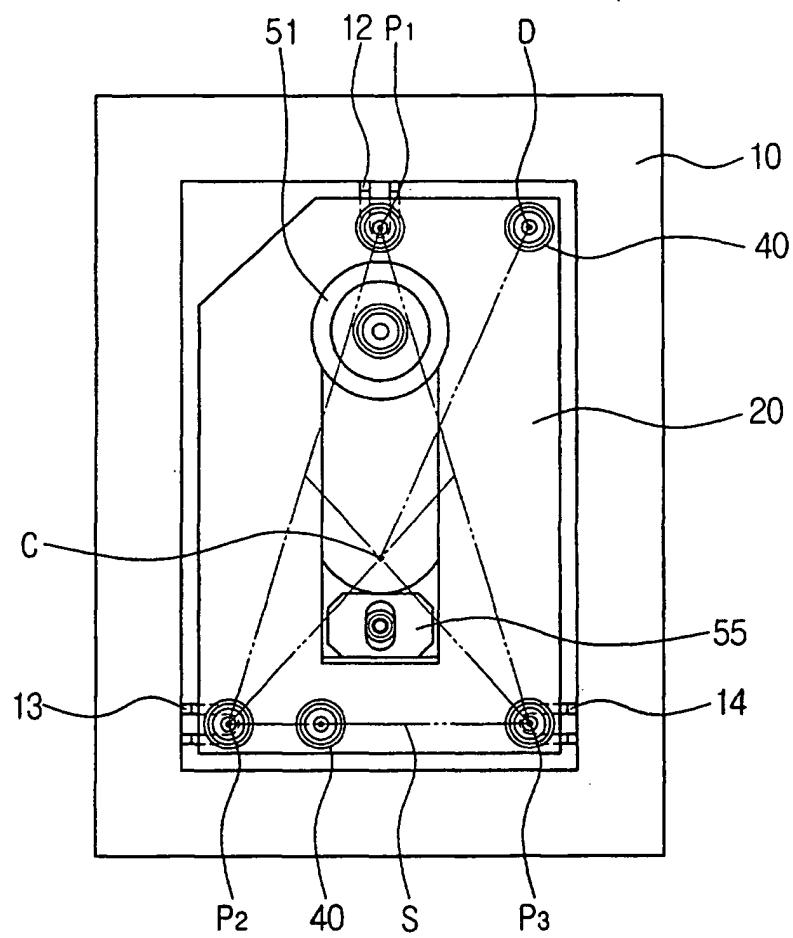


FIG.7

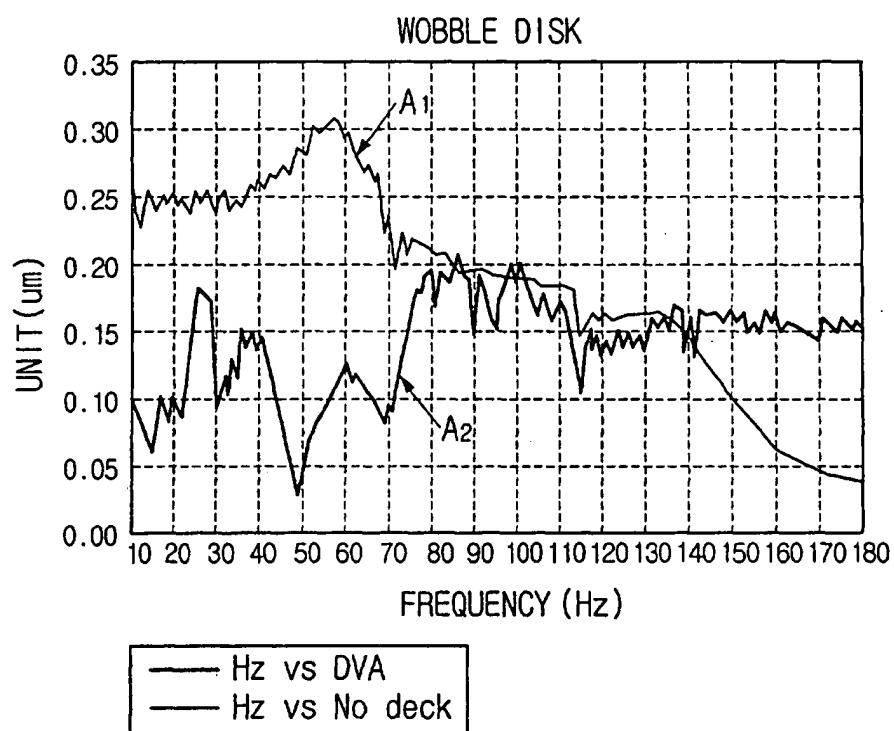


FIG.8

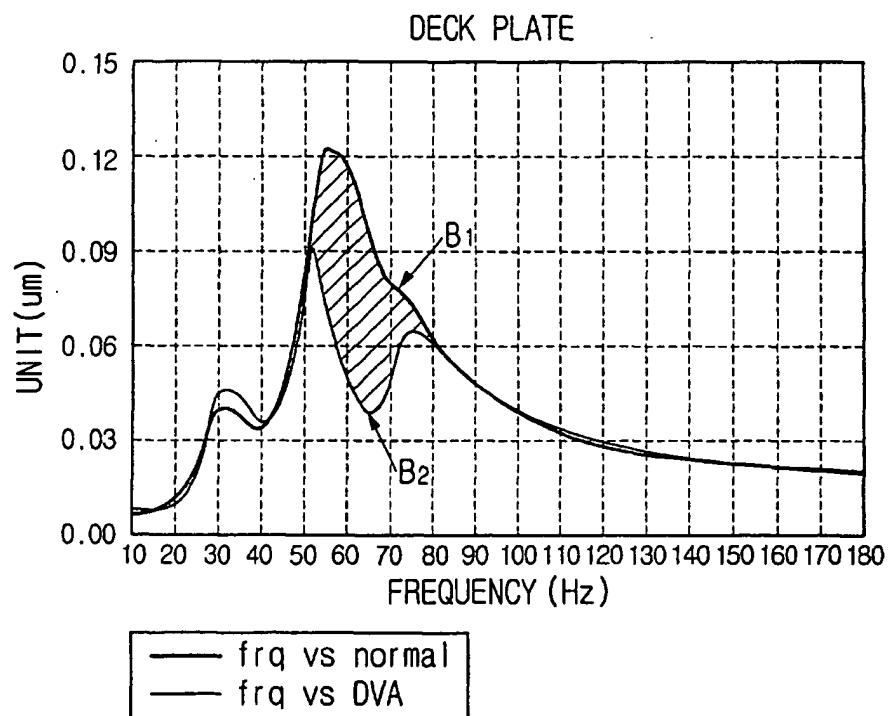


FIG.9

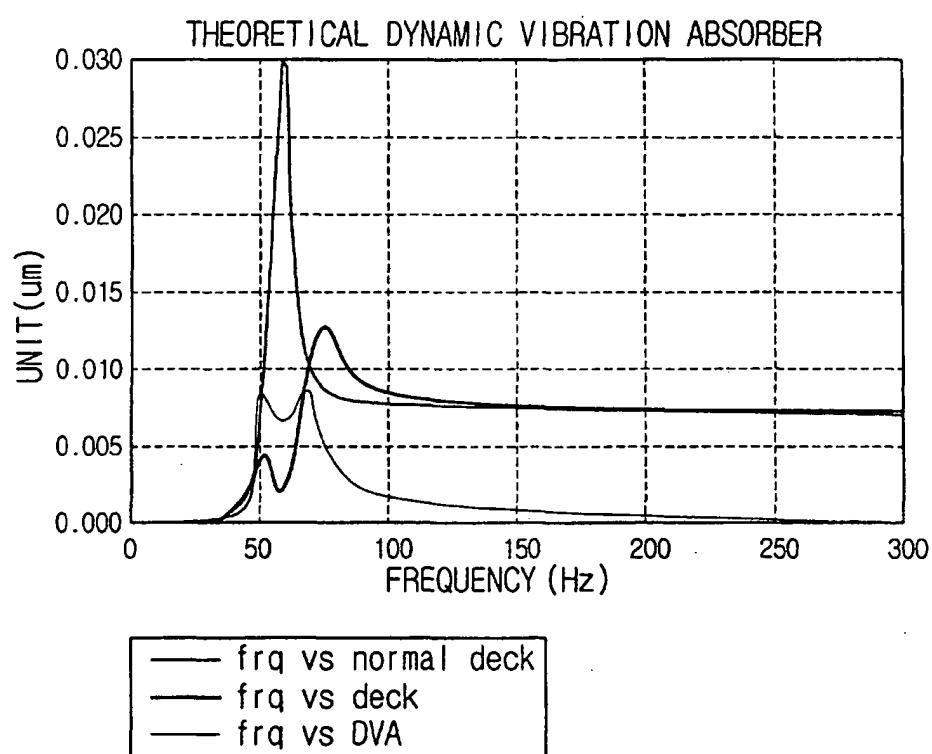


FIG.10

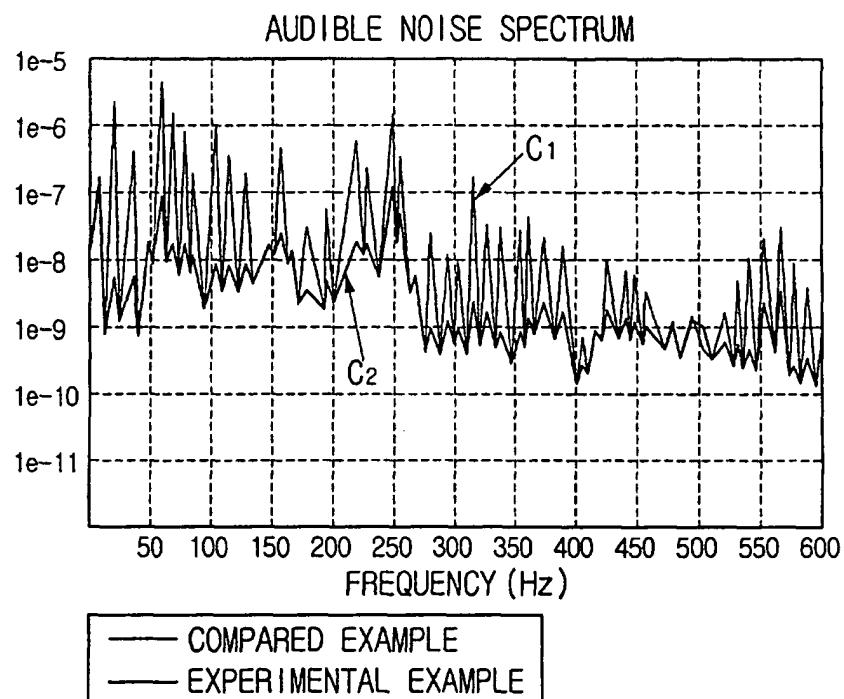
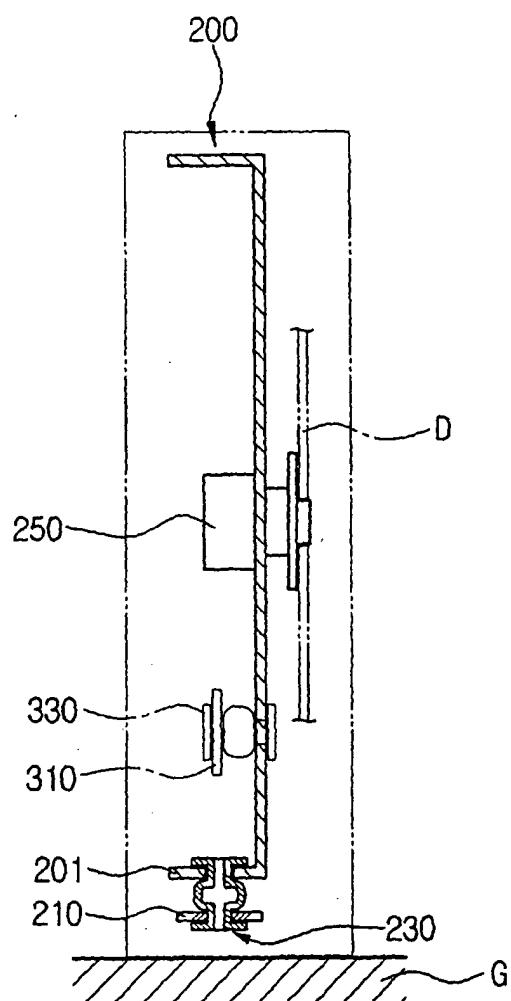
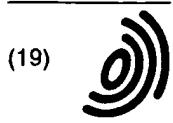


FIG.11





(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 1 207 532 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
22.01.2003 Bulletin 2003/04

(51) Int Cl.7: G11B 33/08

(43) Date of publication A2:
22.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/21

(21) Application number: 01309162.4

(22) Date of filing: 29.10.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR

Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 15.11.2000 KR 2000067766

(71) Applicant: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.
Suwon, Kyunggi-do (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• Park, Jun-min
Kangnam-gu, Seoul (KR)
• Lee, Young-won
Paldal-gu, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do (KR)
• Seo, Young-sun
Bundang-gu, Sungnam-city, Kyungki-do (KR)

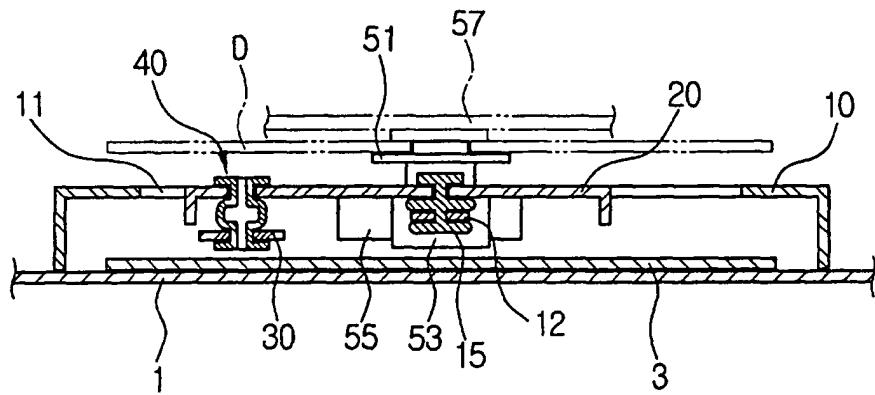
(74) Representative: Robinson, Ian Michael
Appleyard Lees,
15 Clare Road
Halifax HX1 2HY (GB)

(54) Dynamic vibration absorber for a disk player

(57) A disk player includes a deck base (10), a deck plate (20) movably disposed on the deck base to support a spindle motor (53) that spins a disk. A dynamic vibration absorber including a mass body (30) and a flexible

connection member (40) reduces vibration generated when the disk spins using a reciprocal action of the mass body and the connection member relative to the deck plate.

FIG.2



EP 1 207 532 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 30 9162

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 884 731 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD) 16 December 1998 (1998-12-16)	1,8, 12-17, 22-25	G11B33/08
Y	* page 4, line 39 - page 7, line 27; figures 1-8 *	4-6,11, 18,26	
A		7,9, 19-21	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 010, no. 034 (P-427), 8 February 1986 (1986-02-08) & JP 60 182086 A (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO KK), 17 September 1985 (1985-09-17) * abstract *	1-3,10, 13,22, 27-31	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 432 (M-1654), 11 August 1994 (1994-08-11) & JP 06 129488 A (TOKAI RUBBER IND LTD), 10 May 1994 (1994-05-10) * abstract *	4-6,11, 18,26	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 04, 30 April 1999 (1999-04-30) & JP 11 003582 A (HITACHI LTD), 6 January 1999 (1999-01-06) * abstract *	1,13,22	G11B F16F
A	US 4 703 470 A (CASTAGNA JOSEPH T ET AL) 27 October 1987 (1987-10-27) * abstract *	1,13,22	
A	US 5 180 147 A (ANDERSSON JOACHIM ET AL) 19 January 1993 (1993-01-19) * abstract *	1,13,22	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		28 November 2002	Sozzi, R
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons B : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 30 9162

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
 The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EPO file on
 The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

28-11-2002

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0884731	A	16-12-1998	JP	10339354 A	22-12-1998
			DE	69807588 D1	10-10-2002
			EP	0884731 A2	16-12-1998
			US	6178156 B1	23-01-2001
JP 60182086	A	17-09-1985	NONE		
JP 06129488	A	10-05-1994	NONE		
JP 11003582	A	06-01-1999	NONE		
US 4703470	A	27-10-1987	DE	3627451 A1	19-02-1987
			GB	2179421 A ,B	04-03-1987
			JP	62041440 A	23-02-1987
US 5180147	A	19-01-1993	SE	469665 B	16-08-1993
			DE	69022007 D1	05-10-1995
			DE	69022007 T2	15-02-1996
			EP	0433435 A1	26-06-1991
			ES	2076371 T3	01-11-1995
			JP	3034951 B2	17-04-2000
			JP	4500716 T	06-02-1992
			SE	8902502 A	12-01-1991
			WO	9100967 A1	24-01-1991